

Criminal Research

Code: 103551
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500257 Criminology	OT	4	0

Contact

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Use of languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: Yes

Other comments on languages

The language course can be modified (from Catalan into Spanish) in the case of the course is attended by international student

Prerequisites

Any specific

Objectives and Contextualisation

General aims:

1. Apply knowledge about criminal investigation in professional practice.
2. Transfer knowledge to practitioners and society and about the use of criminal investigation to solve problems

Specific aims:

- 1.1. To know the methods of risk assessment used in private and public security
- 1.2. Apply crime prevention methods in the field of private and public security
- 2.1. Understand technical inspection reports in the field of private and public security

Skills

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Accessing and interpreting sources of crime data.
- Applying a crime prevention program at a community level.
- Carrying out the criminological intervention on the basis of the values of pacification, social integration and prevention of further conflicts.
- Designing a crime prevention program.
- Drawing up an academic text.

- Identifying existing social resources to intervene in the conflict and criminality.
- Students must demonstrate a comprehension of the best crime prevention and intervention models for each specific problem.
- Students must demonstrate they know a variety of criminal policies in order to face criminality and its different foundations.
- Using research methods in social sciences in order to diagnose criminality problems.
- Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
- Working autonomously.
- Working in teams and networking.

Learning outcomes

1. Ability to analyse and summarise.
2. Acting in a professional way in the criminological field for pacifying, social integration and delinquency-prevention purposes.
3. Applying a prevention program for crime control agents.
4. Appropriately applying social resources to criminality.
5. Demonstrating they know the means and scientific procedures of crime prevention.
6. Developing a security plan in the private field.
7. Drawing up a delinquency prevention program.
8. Drawing up an academic text.
9. Effectively developing a delinquency prevention program in the community area.
10. Interpreting crime-related police reports.
11. Intervening in the criminological field for pacifying, conciliatory and crime-prevention purposes.
12. Knowing the structural prevention strategy of delinquency.
13. Properly using the criminological prevention and intervention programs.
14. Students must be capable of carrying out a security audit in the private field.
15. Students must be capable of carrying out a security audit in the public field.
16. Understanding and summarising the basic ideas of the technical-police inspection reports.
17. Using the police analysis methodologies of crime investigation.
18. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
19. Working autonomously.
20. Working in teams and networking.

Content

PRELIMINARY NOTE

The content of the program include three types of contents: conceptual, procedure and attitudes.

The contents will be developed both in lectures and seminars, in which the concepts will be related with the professional practice of criminal investigation.

PROGRAM

Block 1: Prevention

- Criminal investigation using risk analysis
- Open and Closed Information Sources
- Sources: IMINT, SIGINT, HUMINT and OSINT
- Analysis
- Results

- Conclusions and report
- The intelligence cycle
- Public and private agencies
- Technology applied in crime prevention - Security of persons and properties
- Passive, active and logical security
- Security of properties
- Analysis of risk
- Mechanical systems.
- Electronic systems.
- Security audit.

Block 2: Forensic criminology

- Anthropological
- Injuries, necrology and toxicology
- Lofoscopia
- ID
- Profiling
- Ballistics and weapons
- Handwriting and document examination
- Fires and explosives
- Crime Lab

Methodology

The methodology of the course is based on the Problem-Based Learning model. (PBL), cooperative learning and the case method.

The work sessions can be lectures, practical or mixed.

Lectures will be based on oral presentations by the teacher complemented with audiovisual teaching resources (PWP, videos, etc.), new technologies (ICT), as well as advice with basic bibliography.

Seminars will consist of monitoring real cases of crime and devising methods of prevention. Students will have to conclude with their proposals to intervene in these cases. Students will be provided with a guide to do these exercises.

During the seminars a variety of methods will be used: group dynamics, plenaries, and cooperative groups.

Individual work of the students will benefit from the use of the virtual campus.

Activities



Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Type: Directed			
Case method	22.5	0.9	4, 16, 5, 9, 10, 7, 8, 1, 18, 19, 20, 13, 17
Collaborative learning	29	1.16	8, 1, 18, 19, 20
PBA	93.5	3.74	2, 4, 3, 16, 5, 9, 10, 11, 7, 8, 1, 18, 19, 20, 13, 17

Evaluation

Type of evaluation

The evaluation will be continuous; a fact that makes attendance in class mandatory and that will allow measuring the degree of specific competences of the program that the student has achieved.

Criteria of evaluation

Criteria of evaluation will be the following: level of participation, ability to relate the conceptual contents to the deontological values of the profession and degree of trasmission of clear ideas in oral presentation.

Evidences

The evaluation will be constituted by three evidences.

- Completion of a portfolio, where all the content worked in the subject will be collected through the teacher's explanation, graphic document visualization, readings, conclusions of group work, complemented with the mandatory bibliographical references. It will constitute 60% of the final mark
- A final course work, agreed between teacher and student. It will constitute 30% of the final mark
- Analysis and synthesis of group work on monographic topics proposed by the teacher. 10% of the final mark

In order to pass the subject, it will be necessary to have satisfactorily passed the three evaluation activities.

Conditions for evaluation

Participate actively in the classes and in the group work, as well as making the individual works.

Expose group works in class, in which oral skills will be assessed

Requirements to pass the subject:

A minimum grade of 5 in each of the evaluation activities is required

Teacher will publish the grid used for assessment.

Reassessment

If a student does not pass one of the activities, he will have a chance to a second chance. The teacher will indicate to the students the requirements to pass.

Evaluation activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
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Briefcase	60	0	0	2, 4, 16, 12, 5, 6, 10, 7, 8, 14, 15, 1, 19, 17
Final course work	10	0	0	2, 4, 3, 16, 5, 9, 10, 11, 7, 8, 1, 18, 19, 20, 13, 17
Team work	30	5	0.2	1, 18, 19, 20

Bibliography

BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY:

This bibliography should be the main source of consultation to complement and expand the content worked on each session. The use of these references should be reflected in the portfolio of the subject.

BOSQUET, S. (2015) Criminalística forense. Valencia:Tirant lo Blanch.

BUQUET, A.(2011). Manuel de criminalistique moderne et de police scientifique. París: PUF.

BARBERÁ,A.(coord.) (1998). Policía Científica. Valencia:Tirant lo Blanch.

NAVARRO,E.,NAVARRO, D. (2003) Gestión del Conocimiento y Servicios de Inteligencia la dimensión estratégica de la información. El Profesional de la Información, vol. 12, nº 4, 269-291.

GARCÍA, N. (2003). Libertad Vigilada: El espionaje de las comunicaciones. Barcelona: Ediciones B.

GIMÉNEZ-SALINAS, A., GONZÁLEZ, J.L. (2015) Investigación Criminal: Principios, técnicas y aplicaciones. Madrid: LID Editorial.

GRAHAM, I. (1996). Investigación Criminal. Barcelona: Ed. Edelvives.

PEÑA, A. (1970) Técnicas de la inspección ocular en el lugar del delito. Madrid: Gráficas Valencia.

SÁNCHEZ, M. (2008). Manual para el director de seguridad. Madrid: ETSA.

COMPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography aims to offer sources to expand in a more specialized way the contents worked in class.

ANADÓN, M.J. (2010) Manual de Criminalística y ciencias forenses. Madrid: E. Tébar.

ANTÓN, F. (2005) Iniciación a la dactiloscopia y otrastécnicas policiales. Valencia:Tirant lo Blanch.

FERRO, J.M. (2012) Métodos Científicos en la Investigación de Incendios. Alicante: ECU.

MORENO, F.X. (2014) El hurto hormiga. Revista VSXXI nº18, 18 - 19.

MORENO, F.X. (2014) Drogas Emergentes. Revista VSXXI nº13, 44 - 46.

MORENO, F.X. (2013) Carteristas y su modus operandi. Revista VSXXI nº 3, 34 - 36.

MORENO, F.X. (2010) Reorientación actual en el consumo de sustancias psicotrópicas: la etnobotánica. Revista del Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos de Cataluña. nº 226, 18 - 22.

MORENO, F.X. (2003). Psicópatas infantojuveniles. Revista del Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos de Cataluña. nº 184, 15 - 20.